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1980/81 WORLD SUGAR AND MOLASSES PROSPECTS

SUMMARY

The USDA's second estimate of world sugar production in 1980/81 is 86.1 million metric tons. This figure is down a million from first estimate last November, but still nearly 2 million above the reduced 1979/80 production estimate. 1/ The downward revision is primarily due to smaller than expected sugar crops in India, Mexico, and the USSR, which more than offset improved output from the European beet crop. World prices have fallen into the International Sugar Agreement (ISA) target price range and have triggered the re-imposition of restrictions on the amount of sugar member importing countries may buy from non-ISA countries. ISA export quotas were triggered on May 14 and were reduced by 5 percent on May 27. On July 1, 1981 special stocks will begin to be accumulated under terms of the ISA and the stock financing fee will be raised to $1.65 per metric ton.

In North America, in addition to the drop in the 1980/81 estimate for Mexico, the figures were also lowered for the United States, the Dominican Republic, and Guatemala. The estimate for Cuba has been raised slightly.

In South America, the estimate for the important Brazilian sugar crop remains practically unchanged, while estimates for Venezuela, Bolivia, Guyana, and Uruguay are down. Prospects look somewhat better than previously believed in Argentina and Colombia. The bigger Argentine crop appears to have been brought about by higher prices, as has increased production in Chile.

The total estimate for Europe is up due to a better than anticipated outturn from the crop in Western Europe, especially Italy, that outweighs a lower estimate for Eastern Europe where estimates are lower for Bulgaria, Hungary, and Poland. The USSR estimate has been lowered to 6.8 million tons due to poor procurement results.

1/Based on past experience, the chances are 2 out of 3 that final world production will not vary more than 1 percent from this second estimate.

The new estimate of African production is down only slightly from that of November. In Asia, brighter prospects for the crops in China and Pakistan only partially offset the lower estimate for India. Production in India, however, is still expected to be more than a million tons higher than the poor crop in 1979/80. The new figure for Australia is down slightly from the first estimate.

Preliminary estimates are that global sugar consumption in 1980/81 will be about 89 million tons, down 1 million from 1979/80. The drop is due largely to the relatively high prices at the beginning of the year and the resulting expanded use of high fructose corn syrup.

Early indications are that 1981/82 world sugar production will recover considerably from the low levels of 1979/80 and 1980/81. European Community production will continue to increase. The Soviet Union appears to be off to a better year, and Cuba should start to benefit from its variety replacement program. Elsewhere, production is expected to be generally up under the stimulus of the higher prices that prevailed earlier this past year.

Prices fell into the International Sugar Agreement's target range in recent months and in April fell below the 21 cents per pound mark which triggers import restrictions on member countries. Hence, on April 21, the United States was obligated to start monitoring imports from ISA nonmembers. This development should pose little problem since most exporters to the United States now belong to the ISA. U.S. imports from nonmembers in 1980 were minimal. The restriction on imports should have little effect on the present world market unless the Soviet Union - an ISA member - decides to resume imports and is prevented from buying from the European Community, a nonmember and currently the largest holder of sugar.

ISA export quotas went into effect on May 14 following 5 consecutive marketing days when the price was below the 16 cents. The quotas were cut by 5 percent on May 27 when the ISA prevailing price dropped below 15 cents for 5 consecutive market days

The new estimate for 1980/81 world molasses production is down slightly to 30.7 million tons from the first estimate of 31.0 million.

NORTH AMERICA

Canada. Exports of refined sugar to the United States dropped considerably in 1980. Canada's total exports then dropped accordingly. This drop, combined with a domestic production increase and decreasing domestic consumption, resulted in smaller imports in 1980/81. An important factor in the declining domestic consumption is the inroads being made by high fructose corn syrup (HFCS). A new HFCS plant at Port Colborne, Ontario, is expected to get underway later this year and will give the country a total production capacity of almost 210,000 tons. Present sugar use has declined to a little more than one million tons annually. Nevertheless, the area planted to sugar beets is expected to be up in 1981/82.

Costa Rica. Reports of both cane rust and smut damage have lowered prospects for output in 1980/81, in spite of excellent weather during late

November and early December which allowed an early start for the milling season. Domestic disappearance continues to grow at a rapid pace, thereby reducing the amount available for export.

Dominican Republic. Production in 1980/81 appears to have recovered somewhat from the hurricane-damaged crop of 1979/80, but is still not up to the 1978/79 level. Sugarcane rust disease, which was first observed here in 1978, is reportedly making some inroads and reducing sugar output.

El Salvador. Continued guerrilla activity, tight credit, scarce foreign exchange, a sweeping agrarian reform program, the nationalization of banks and sugar exports, and the resulting loss of confidence by agricultural investors are all factors in the lower estimate for El Salvador. There have been extreme changes in management personnel and practices, both on farms and in sugar mills, that have contributed to lower cane yields in the fields and poor sugar yields from the mills.

Guatemala. Official pressure to start the harvest early has resulted in lower yields from immature cane. Also, cane smut is said to be taking its toll, particularly in plantings of the CP 57603 variety.

Mexico. Unseasonally heavy rainfall during the first quarter of 1981 seriously interrupted harvest operations and in turn, grinding activity, in Veracruz, Oaxaca, and Sinaloa states. In San Luis Potosi, very dry weather over recent months has retarded cane growth and limited cane availability.

Overall sugar output in 1980/81 is now expected to be down some 400,000 tons from previous estimates. It is expected that cane will be left standing in the fields at the end of the harvest season, some of which will be available for the 1981/82 harvest.

The introduction and spread of cane rust and smut in Mexico, particularly in Veracruz, has brought about a stepped-up campaign to replant infected fields with resistant varieties. New plantings in 1980/81 are estimated to total 25,000 hectares.

Nicaragua. Reduced sugar recovery from cane is responsible for the lower production estimate for Nicaragua. Efforts to hold down rapidly rising domestic consumption were apparently successful in 1980/81 since offtake for this purpose is estimated to be down 4 percent from 1979/80.

Trinidad & Tobago. Sugar production problems continue. In spite of projections of a better crop in 1980/81, some have suggested that a serious retrenchment of the industry is necessary. The Rampersad Plan, proposed in early 1981, would: (1) Remove 10,000 sugar workers by July 1981; (2) Distribute 40,000 acres (16,188 hectares) to some 2,000 farmers; and (3) Shut down three of Trinidad's five mills.

SOUTH AMERICA

Argentina. After the lifting of export quotas under the International Sugar Agreement in early 1980, the Government allowed more cane to be ground into sugar for export. This resulted in a 1980/81 crop estimated at 23 percent above the 1979/80 level. Moreover, weather for the 1981/82 crop has

been more favorable than last year and another, though smaller, increase is expected.

Brazil. The 1980/81 estimate for Brazilian sugar production remains at 8.2 million tons. Earlier predictions that the official goal might be surpassed due to the higher world prices prevailing earlier have not been met because of declining world prices. Also, the demand for alcohol is reportedly growing to the extent that cane cannot be diverted to produce more sugar. Alcohol production will total slightly over 4 billion liters in 1980/81 and the forecast for 1981/82 is 4.6 billion. Sugar production for 1981/82 is also expected to be up, perhaps by as much as 10 percent.

Colombia. More attractive prices are responsible for the increased plantings and improved cultural practices that have led to a higher estimate of output in 1980/81. Sugar mills have been expanding their facilities, with perhaps a 30-percent increase expected by 1985.

There has been a report of sugarcane rust in the Valle area which is being officially investigated. In 1979 rust and smut diseases were reported in a panela (noncentrifugal sugar) production area near the Venezuelan border.

Ecuador. The second estimate of 1980/81 production is down slightly due to reduced yields plus the closing of the Luz Maria mill because of labor problems. Consumption continues to rise, with an estimated 5-percent increase in 1980/81. Retail sugar prices remain unchanged at the equivalent of 38.8 cents per kilo (17.6 cents per pound).

Peru. Good rains in early 1981 have brought some optimism to the Peruvian sugar industry which has been plagued by drought in recent years. This will not help the 1980/81 crop but should mean an increase in 1981/82 production. Planted hectarage, which had reached a low point at the beginning of 1981, is expected to show some recovery in 1981 and 1982. Peru does not expect to export sugar in 1980/81, and will probably import about 150,000 tons. Retail prices, which had been comparatively low, were raised to the equivalent of 21 cents per pound in March. Consumption is estimated to be up 5 percent in 1980/81.

Venezuela. Production, which had been expected to improve, is now estimated at only 303,000 tons in 1980/81, down more than 10 percent from 1979/80. The decrease is attributed to untimely rains in mid-February and to continuing labor problems. These factors appear to have nullified changes in price policy and the introduction of new cane varieties that had been counted on to improve the situation.

WESTERN EUROPE

Belgium/Luxembourg. With both beet yield and sugar content down, total sugar output is less than previously forecast. Favorable weather in August and September failed to overcome adverse weather at the beginning of the growing season. On the other hand, the outlook for 1981/82 is for a much larger planted area.

Denmark. Despite a wet growing season and a difficult harvest, sugar production in 1980/81 is estimated to be up slightly from the earlier fore-

cast. Unlike most of the rest of the European Community, no increase in sugar production is expected in Denmark during 1981/82.

France. Rain and unusual frost in late October and early November caused some harvest problems that resulted in slightly less sugar production than had been expected. For 1981/82, early forecasts point to a sharp increase in planted acreage.

Federal Republic of Germany. Though growing conditions were not favorable during most of the year, and heavy frosts curtailed beet development at the end of the season, 1980/81 sugar production is still down only about 3.8 percent from the record crop in 1979/80. Increased planted area (up about 2.2 percent) and heavier plant population per hectare helped to keep output up, while smaller beet size worked against higher production. Early indications are that planted area will increase again in 1981/82.

Italy. Favorable weather during the spring and summer of 1980 permitted sugar beet plantings to benefit greatly from early sowings. This early planting also helped on the other end of the season and allowed much faster than normal harvest. As a result, it was a banner year for the country's sugar industry which established new records. For the first time, Italy approached self-sufficiency. Early indications are that 1981/82 will bring a further increase in planted area.

Netherlands. Despite summer rains which retarded the growth of beets, favorable late summer and autumn weather not only helped save the crop, but pushed yields well above normal. In the coming 1981/82 year, present indications are that planted area will be up moderately.

United Kingdom. Weather problems were responsible for a smaller than anticipated 1980/81 crop. For 1981/82, the planted area is expected to be essentially unchanged.

Over-capacity in the refining industry has brought the announcement of the closing of a refinery in Liverpool that is one of the country's largest. Over-capacity has been a problem since the U.K. joined the European Community and has been caused by an increase in beet production, declining consumption, and imports of refined sugar from the EC. Also, in mid-February, the British Sugar Corporation announced the closing of 4 of its 17 factories. These closings could make beet growing unprofitable in some areas. The refinery closure has caused considerable concern in African, Caribbean, and Pacific (ACP) countries since the U.K. has been the largest importer of their sugar.

Spain. The production situation is slightly improved but still below consumption needs. To make up the difference, the country is expected to rely on its stocks and keep imports to a minimum. A substantial increase in the base price for sugar beets, plus related subsidies, are expected to bring 1981/82 production closer to consumption needs.

Sweden. The 1979/80 crop came in a little larger than expected, while 1980/81 production is down some 7 percent due largely to a smaller area harvested. In 1981, applications for contracts total more than the area to be alloted (52,000 hectares), so a quota system is in effect again. Nevertheless, some increase in production is expected. In 1979/80, 51,500 hectares

were harvested. The price to growers has been set at the equivalent of $47.30 per metric ton for beets with a sugar content of 16 percent. The retail price of sugar in January 1981 was approximately 49 cents per pound.

Sweden imported about 42,000 tons in 1980 and exported 39,000 tons. The principal sources of imports were France and Argentina, while exports went largely to Algeria and Morocco.

EASTERN EUROPE

Poland. Output in 1980/81 was 25 percent below average due primarily to poor weather throughout most of the year. This resulted in a tight supply situation and, in spite of increased imports and stock drawdowns, the Government found it necessary to reduce sugar allocations under the ration system as of March 1981. This reduction is to be in effect at least until the 1981/82 crop comes in. The planted area for the new year is forecast to be up moderately.

Yugoslavia. Imports have been necessary in 1980/81 following heavy exports in 1979/80 and a 10-percent drop in production this year. The National Government's official price for 1981 beets is unchanged from 1980; however, the Province of Vajvodina and some other provinces have announced higher prices. As a result, acreage is expected to be up sharply in 1981/82.

Soviet Union. Based on the poor 1980 beet crop, it is now estimated that 1980/81 sugar production will not total more than 6.8 million tons. Meanwhile, planting of the 1981/82 crop is considerably ahead of the situation a year ago and production will likely improve considerably.

AFRICA

Egypt. Although the production estimate for 1980/81 remains slightly above that for 1979/80, Egypt remains an importer of sugar. Its import needs for 1980/81 are forecast to be up more than 50 percent from the 460,000 tons estimated to have been imported in 1979/80. This stems from the Government's decision to continue to subsidize this basic food item. The Egyptian consumer currently pays the equivalent of 6 1/2 U.S. cents per pound for unbagged sugar at the ration shop, while the free market price for the same sugar is 19 1/2 cents.

The Government continues to encourage sugar production, both cane and beets. Also, in January 1981, a new company was formed to produce high fructose corn syrup (HFCS) from imported corn. The new facility is scheduled to commence production in early 1983 and is forecast to produce 100,000 tons of HFCS annually.

Mauritius. Cyclones, which hit in late 1979 and early 1980, resulted in a drop of about 30 percent in 1980/81 production. Exports held up, however, with 617,308 tons being shipped in 1980, largely to the European Community. This compares with 604,335 tons exported in 1979. Stocks at the end of 1980 were at the lowest year-end level since 1975.

South Africa. Production in 1980/81 remains essentially as previously projected. Looking ahead to 1981/82, production is still expected to suffer from the drought this season. Also, a substantial quantity of cane is out of cycle because growers have cut cane during this season which they would not normally have cut. Additional problems are the need to replant large areas where cane died during the drought and damage from the Eldana moth throughout the coastal cane areas. Finally, seed cane is reportedly in short supply.

ASIA

Bangladesh. A change in policy, which enabled sugarcane growers to sell their crop wherever they could get the best price, has helped boost cane production by 16 percent and centrifugal sugar production by more than 50 percent in 1980/81. At the same time, noncentrifugal sugar production was also up slightly. Consumption is estimated to be up about 8 percent because open market prices are down due to the more abundant harvest. Consumers now pay about 37 cents per pound for rationed sugar while open market sugar goes for 51 cents, as compared to 66 cents six months ago. The Government's program to increase the area under cane within the mills' zone is expected to result in another increase in acreage in 1981/82.

India. The estimate of sugar production in 1980/81 has been revised downward to 6.5 million tons from the 6.9 million first projected. It is still, however, more than a million tons up from the 5.2 million produced in 1979/80. The principal reason for this drop in centrifugal sugar production is a large scale diversion of sugarcane to the production of a noncentrifugal sugar product - gur. Its production is reportedly up more than a half million tons from 1979/80. Gur and khandsari units are said to have been paying $35-37.50 per ton for cane, compared with the $32.50 paid by operating sugar mills. In order to try to check this diversion, three khandsari producing states (Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, and Audhra Pradesh) have agreed to impose a levy on khandsari production.

Larger plantings for the 1981/82 crop are a result of the higher cane prices of the past year. Planting took place in favorable weather. This has generated considerable optimism that production will be up and that the tight sugar supply situation will be alleviated.

Indonesia. The production outlook is essentially unchanged at 1.4 million tons. The Government maintains its goal of self-sufficiency by 1984 and to this end is planning substantial investments in new mill construction and old mill rehabilitation beginning in 1981.

Japan. Production is up slightly from previous projections, primarily due to Government efforts to move land out of rice and into other crops. Consumption of sugar is down about 19 percent due to health reasons, a slumping economy, and the continuing incursion by corn sweeteners.

Pakistan. Higher prices, good weather, and reduced insect damage resulted in what may be a record cane crop in Pakistan in 1980/81. The new estimate for sugar production is 856,000 tons, up almost 40 percent from 1979/80. The abundant supply of cane apparently removed the problem of sugar having to compete with gur and shakkar producers for cane. Due to an official decision to allow mills to sell their excess production on the open

market, these prices have reportedly come down closer to the official ration shop price of 6 rupees per kilo (27.5¢ per pound). Imports totaled 184,000 tons in 1979/80, but are expected to be nil in 1980/81 and probably again in the coming year.

Philippines. Production in 1980/81 is still projected at 2.4 million tons, up slightly from the 1979/80 level due to favorable weather. Consumption is little changed from 1979/80 but exports are up, thus resulting in a considerable drawdown in stocks.

Thailand. Sugar output has recovered faster than expected, though it is still well below the production level before the drought-stricken 1979/80 crop. For 1981/82, the goal is to increase harvested cane area about 10 percent to 512,000 hectares. To date, farmers have registered nearly 90 percent of this goal.

Thailand's fuel alcohol program is still largely in the planning stage, but is expected to go ahead under the 1982-86 Five Year Plan. The goal is to produce 480 million liters annually by 1986, utilizing molasses, sugarcane, sweet sorghum, and cassava. One fuel alcohol plant, with a proposed daily capacity of 650,000 liters, was recently approved for construction.

Turkey. The gradual abolition of the consumer sugar subsidy, through price increases in 1980, appears to have lowered per capita consumption considerably. Granulated sugar that cost the equivalent of about 8 U.S. cents per pound (ex-factory) before January 1980, was costing 34 cents in December 1980. The total drop in national consumption was about 5 percent in 1979/80 and is estimated at another 9 percent in 1980/81. Thus, import needs were also cut accordingly. Increased support prices to beet growers, which were announced too late to influence 1980 production, are expected to significantly increase planted area this year as Turkey tries to return to self-sufficiency in 1981/82.

OCEANIA

Australia. A moderately unfavorable growing season resulted in a slightly smaller crop than had been projected. Overall, the crop was up about 9 percent from 1979/80. Perhaps the most significant development during the year were the Sugar Cane Prices Board decisions to expand cane area by 5 percent (in July 1980) and by 3 percent (in December 1980). The July decision will give a boost to the 1981/82 crop while the December decision will not make itself felt until the 1982/83 season. Growers generally opposed these expansion moves because they believe that there is already sufficient sugar to supply the markets that are available.

MOLASSES

The estimate of world production of industrial molasses in 1980/81 has been revised downward slightly from the November estimate. However, output in 1980/81 is still expected to be above the year earlier level.

Dominican Republic. The Dominican Republic exports most of the molasses it produces and output is up significantly in 1980/81. Exports in 1980 were about 161,000 tons and are forecast at 200,000 tons for 1981.

Mexico. Output is not quite as large during 1980/81 as was previously estimated because less sugarcane was processed than expected.

Exports of molasses have been declining since less is being produced and domestic needs are rising. More of the outturn is being fed to livestock to supplement pasture and grain supplies.

United States. The estimate of U.S. molasses production for 1980/81 remains almost unchanged. Overall output will be slightly higher than last year, but not as high as in 1978/79. The estimate of continental U.S. production has been revised downward by 3,000 tons, while the Hawaii estimate is up by 10,000 tons and Puerto Rico's by 1,000 tons. U.S. imports of industrial molasses totaled only 1.0 million tons during 1980, compared with 1.5 million in 1979.

Brazil. The molasses outturn was slightly larger than anticipated. Exports of 612,000 tons in 1980 compared with a revised figure of 671,000 tons registered for 1979. The main destination was the Netherlands, followed by the United States. Production in 1981/82 is forecast at 5.9 million tons.

European Community. EC molasses output declined in 1980/81 after remaining at the 3-million-ton level for several years. France and West Germany are the largest producing countries, while the Netherlands is the leading importer. The latter country was also the largest exporter in the EC in 1979.

Soviet Union. Production in 1980/81 was down even more than expected, due to the disappointing sugar beet harvest. Since molasses is normally not purchased overseas, consumption in 1980/81 is expected to be at a low level.

India. Production is expected to about equal consumption during 1980/81. Exports were prohibited as of June 30, 1980, and it is unlikely that there will be any exports during 1980/81. Some molasses could even be imported during 1980/81.

Philippines. Increased production in 1980/81 is expected to allow slightly more consumption and some stock buildup. Exports are likely to remain at about the 520,000-ton level.

Thailand. Output is expected to recover somewhat during 1980/81, resulting in larger consumption, stocks, and exports.

The International Sugar Agreement - An Update

On January 1, 1981, the International Sugar Agreement of 1977 (ISA) entered its third year of operation. Though few would call the Agreement a success in stabilizing prices, most would agree that it has been one of the

most viable commodity agreements to date. A basis has been established for further refinements and, it is hoped, a more effective agreement. The real test as to whether this can be done will come when the existing Agreement comes up for renewal or extension in 1982. Presently it is due to expire on December 31, 1982.

The principal objective of the ISA is to stabilize sugar prices at a level "remunerative and just to producers and equitable to consumers." An original target price range of 11 to 21 cents per pound was set for raw sugar. 1/ Prices were below this range for the first 21 months of the Agreement, however, so export quotas remained at only 82 1/2 percent of the total. As a result, some countries cut back on production in order to keep their exportable supplies somewhat in balance with available quotas. This tended to exacerbate the situation in late 1979 when poor crops in a number of countries, and especially in the Soviet Union and in Cuba, pointed to a coming production-consumption deficit in 1979/80. The daily ISA price rose from an average of 9.90 cents per pound in September 1979 to 22.75 cents in February 1980, triggering quota increases along the way. None of these (5 percent) increases had much effect on the price surge upward. On February 11, 1980, the prevailing price passed 19 cents thereby triggering the release, on February 14, of one-third of total reserve stock obligations (2.5 million tons). On February 19, the second third was released and on February 21, at 21 cents, the remaining reserve stocks were supposed to be made available to the market. Actually, only 2 million of the maximum 2.5 million tons of reserve stocks was calculated to have been on hand, since the buildup schedule did not call for the total to be reached until the Agreement's third year. As of November, 1980, about 1.5 million of the supposed total of 2 million tons had been documented as released and shipped.

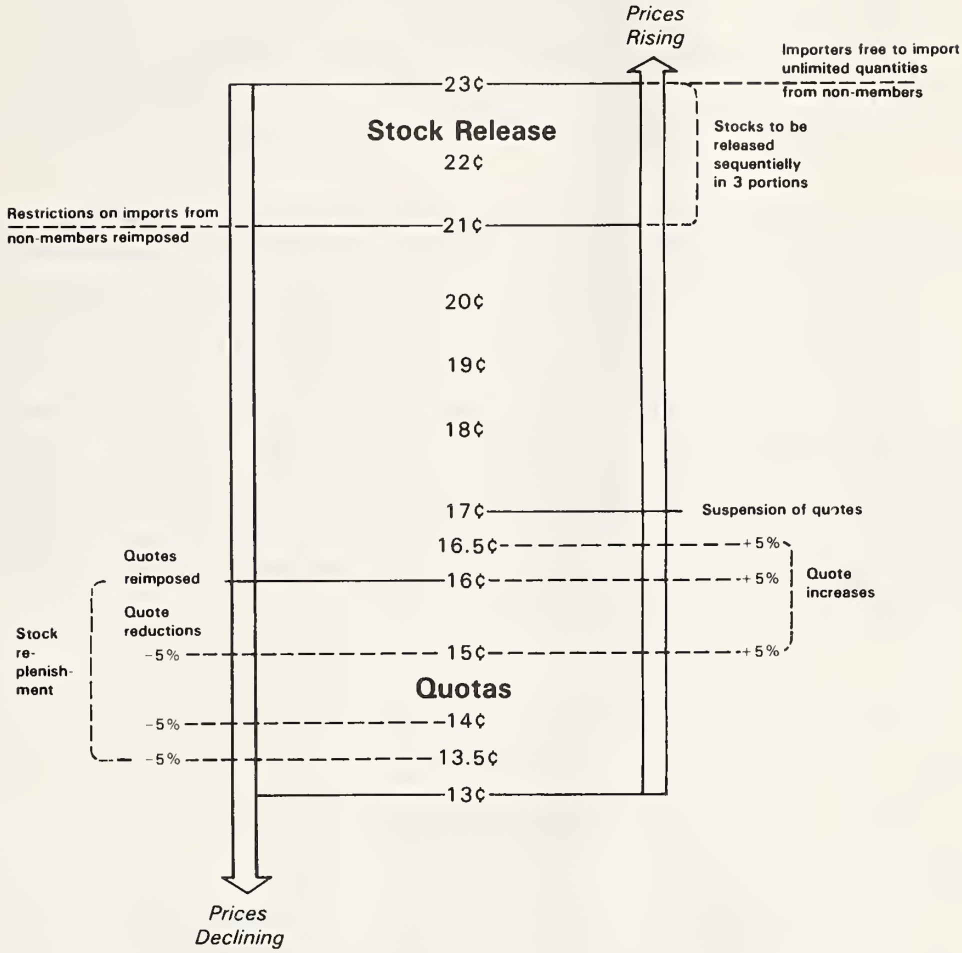
When the price passed 21 cents per pound in early May 1980, restrictions on imports from nonmembers were also removed, thereby leaving sugar to be traded freely on the world market. The ISA continued to monitor prices and trade, however, for use when and if world prices fall back into the target range.

Prices continued their upward trend and peaked in October 1980. Since that time, prices have shown a steady decline and have fallen back into the ISA target range. On April 21, 1981, at 21 cents, restrictions on imports from nonmembers came back in operation. On May 14, after the ISA prevailing price has dropped below 16 cents and had remained there for 5 consecutive market days, ISA export quotas went into effect. The quotas were cut by 5 percent on May 27 when the ISA prevailing price dropped below 15 cents for 5 consecutive market days. Reductions in these quotas could occur if prices weaken further. (See illustration showing the price stabilization mechanism at end of narrative section).

1/The daily ISA price is the average of the N.Y. Contract No. 11 spot price and the London Contract No. 2 price in U.S. cents per pound, stowed Caribbean ports. If these prices are more than 10 points (one tenth of a cent) apart, then 0.005 cents is added to the lower of the two.

INTERNATIONAL SUGAR AGREEMENT

PRICE STABILIZATION MECHANISM
(in U.S. cents per pound*)



* Based on the ISA's "prevailing price" (a 15-day average of its "daily price", which itself is an average of the New York and London world spot prices on a particular day). The prevailing price is considered to be above or below a certain level when it has been there for 5 consecutive market days.

Note: Quota reductions and increases apply at the price trigger points shown unless the governing International Sugar Council decides otherwise. However, all quotas are automatically suspended at 17 cent when prices are rising and are automatically reimposed at 16 cent when prices are declining. Likewise, the release of special stocks (when prices are rising) takes place automatically unless the Council decides otherwise.

The price target range is now 13-23 cents per pound, having been increased by one cent in March 1980 and by another cent in November 1980. This was in line with the section of the Agreement which calls for an annual review of its pricing procedures and an adjustment of them to take in account "inter alia, the effect of inflation or deflation; variations in exchange rates; the trend in the prices, consumption, production, trade and stocks of sugar and alternative sweeteners; and the influence on sugar prices of changes in the world economic situation or monetary system." Importing members of the ISA generally opposed the price increases sought by exporting members, pointing to the inflationary effect they would have on their own economies, but they eventually agreed to the one cent compromise price increase on each occasion.

The United States became a full-fledged participant in the ISA in April 1980 following Congressional and Presidential approval of implementing legislation. This enabled the International Sugar Organization (ISO) to put into effect the Stock Financing Fund Fee System whereby a small fee was paid into the Fund for each ton of sugar traded. The fee, previously set at 50 U.S. cents per metric ton will be raised to $1.65 on July 1. Sugar shipped to a member prior to July 1, 1981, and imported within 6 weeks of that date shall be subject to the present 50 cent fee. The funds generated from these fees will be available for loans to exporting members to help finance the holding of special stocks. At the May 1981 International Sugar Organization meeting, it was decided that as of July 1, 1981 the accumulation of special stocks would begin, and that by June 30, 1982, 40 percent of the total obligation i.e., 1 million tons will be accumulated.

There are now 44 exporting members and 15 importing members of the ISA. They are as follows:

Exporting Members

Argentina
Australia
Austria
Barbados
Belize
Boliva
Brazil
Colombia
Costa Rica
Cuba Panama
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
El Salvador
Fiji
Guatemala
Guyana
Haiti
Honduras
Hungary
India
Indonesia
Ivory Coast

Jamaica
Kenya
Madagascar
Malawi
Mauritius
Mexico
Mozambique
Nicaragua
Pakistan

Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla
South Africa
Swaziland
Thailand
Trinidad and Tobago
Uganda
Venezuela
Yugoslavia
Zimbabwe

Importing Members

Bangladesh
Bulgaria
Canada
Egypt
Finland
German Democratic Republic
Iraq
Japan

Korea, Republic of
New Zealand
Norway
Singapore
Sweden
USSR
USA

Portugal was a member for a time but has withdrawn. Kenya joined as an importing member but has changed its status to that of an exporting member. Bangladesh joined as an exporting member but has changed its status to importing member.

In accordance with provisions of the ISA, basic export tonnages (BET's) in the original Agreement were reviewed in March 1980. (BET's establish percentage ratios for individual countries.) When no agreement could be reached on individual country revisions, a procedure outlined in the Agreement was followed; this procedure relies heavily on export performance and fulfilment of quota and stock obligations, resulting in minor revisions of individual country BET's for 1980. For 1981, BET's were established during the May 1981 Council meeting following resolution of the 1980 quota shortfalls. At the same time, the Council reviewed the supply and demand situation for 1981. Total world import requirements were revised and set at 19.728 million tons. Subtracted from this were:

Exports by Annex II members	411,000	metric tons
Exports by members in Chap. IX	100,000	" "
Exports by non members	4,534,000	" "
Total	5,045,000	metric tons

The Council thus revised the global export quota to 14.683 million tons for ISA exporting members in 1981. A breakdown of the 1981 BET's as well as minimum export entitlements when quotas are in effect under article 41 paragraph 1 of the ISA are shown in the following tabulation:

Member	BET	Quotas in Effect - Minimum Export Entitlement under article 41, para 1
Argentina	510,809	434,188
Australia	2,605,142	2,214,371
Austria	109,976	93,480
Bolivia	122,809	104,388
Brazil	2,749,196	2,336,817
Colombia	326,189	277,261
Costa Rica	103,653	88,105
Cuba	2,648,543	2,251,262
Dominican Republic	1,144,436	972,771
Ecuador	84,525	71,846
El Salvador	187,418	159,305
Fiji	313,498	266,473
Guatemala	262,163	222,839
Guyana	160,954	136,811
Jamaica	89,902	76,417
Trin. & Tob.	70,000	70,000
India	857,353	728,750
Mauritius	184,427	156,763
Mexico	70,000	70,000
Mozambique	84,638	71,942
Nicaragua	131,908	112,122
Panama	176,462	149,993
Peru	283,842	241,266
Philippine	1,750,828	1,488,204
South Africa	986,187	822,959
Swaziland	175,753	149,390
Thailand	1,214,435	1,065,390
Zimbabwe	230,000	222,906
Total	17,688,253	15,056,019

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CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR(RAW VALUE) PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES - AVERAGE 1971/72-1975/76, ANNUAL 1976/77-1980/81 1/
(IN THOUSANDS OF METRIC TONS)

REGION AND COUNTRY	AVERAGE 1971/72-1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81 2/
NORTH AMERICA:						
BARBADOS	109	124	104	117	135	115
BELIZE	76	93	93	100	105	103
CANADA	129	165	147	125	109	117
COSTA RICA	174	195	191	195	191	194
CUBA	5,648	6,100	7,200	7,500	6,500	6,100
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	1,172	1,222	1,164	1,203	1,013	1,150
EL SALVADOR	225	291	288	277	179	175
GUADELOUPE	96	91	84	109	96	93
GUATEMALA	349	517	410	376	400	437
HAITI	61	51	52	61	55	60
HONDURAS	72	107	131	167	187	212
JAMAICA	368	296	306	270	250	215
MARTINIQUE	18	14	13	10	6	5
MEXICO	2,698	2,696	3,029	3,058	2,763	2,500
NICARAGUA	182	224	214	212	179	209
PANAMA	111	177	175	228	200	215
ST KITTS	28	41	36	40	35	40
TRINIDAD-TOBAGO	194	176	148	144	114	125
US-CONTINENTAL(BEET)	3,143	3,534	2,820	2,984	2,612	2,643
US-CONTINENTAL(CANE)	1,361	1,519	1,497	1,436	1,488	1,511
US-HAWAII	988	938	934	962	928	943
US-PUERTO RICO	263	243	185	175	159	154
TOTAL	17,462	18,614	19,221	19,749	17,704	17,316
SOUTH AMERICA:						
ARGENTINA	1,363	1,592	1,665	1,387	1,395	1,715
BOLIVIA	182	267	277	286	287	260
BRAZIL	6,474	7,500	8,863	7,740	6,968	8,199
CHILE	191	290	129	103	63	205
COLOMBIA	865	882	915	1,019	1,193	1,306
ECUADOR	260	301	281	353	357	366
GUYANA	310	332	342	304	294	264
PARAGUAY	63	56	77	68	69	78
PERU	961	926	881	715	552	500
SURINAME	10	7	10	11	12	12
URUGUAY	97	125	113	93	71	76
VENEZUELA	511	443	325	325	340	303
TOTAL	11,287	12,721	13,878	12,404	11,601	13,284
WESTERN EUROPE:						
EC:						
BELGIUM-LUXEMBOURG	731	744	774	844	975	869
DENMARK	374	410	558	442	492	463
FRANCE	3,125	2,974	4,268	4,000	4,257	4,187
GERMANY, FEDERAL REP. OF	2,414	2,734	3,076	2,997	3,095	3,027
GREECE	188	385	295	348	313	174
IRELAND	178	189	179	201	187	160
ITALY	1,223	1,748	1,327	1,605	1,669	1,902
NETHERLANDS	823	945	890	1,019	913	936
UNITED KINGDOM	901	755	1,032	1,111	1,154	1,130
TOTAL EC	9,958	10,884	12,399	12,567	13,055	12,848
AUSTRIA	392	438	520	375	429	460
FINLAND	78	80	75	104	100	113
PORTUGAL(AZORES & MADEIRA)	26	10	11	10	4	3
SPAIN	845	1,376	1,184	1,106	718	976
SWEDEN	281	302	326	322	350	328
SWITZERLAND	71	83	84	105	116	103
TOTAL	11,650	13,173	14,599	14,569	14,772	14,831
EASTERN EUROPE:						
ALBANIA	19	22	21	21	21	20
BULGARIA	246	285	275	240	305	215
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	778	673	924	875	950	900
GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REP.	659	600	758	820	861	750
HUNGARY	325	388	469	490	468	443
POLAND	1,755	1,801	1,819	1,763	1,582	1,128
ROMANIA	555	800	775	555	525	500
YUGOSLAVIA	475	650	738	777	814	728
TOTAL	4,812	5,219	5,779	5,541	5,526	4,684
TOTAL EUROPE	16,462	18,392	20,378	20,130	20,298	19,515
U.S.S.R.	8,228	7,350	8,825	9,300	7,800	6,800
AFRICA:						
ANGOLA	75	50	60	39	40	40
EGYPT	593	639	635	668	662	681
ETHIOPIA	150	180	150	165	170	170
KENYA	151	161	194	255	317	429
MADAGASCAR	112	107	110	112	115	115
MAURITIUS	640	731	705	705	730	504
MOROCCO	267	345	271	375	339	330
MOZAMBIQUE	339	200	160	175	175	170
REUNION	229	260	261	287	274	239
SOUTH AFRICA	1,839	2,156	2,211	2,209	2,206	1,714
SWAZILAND	197	229	238	270	276	338
TANZANIA	101	101	101	136	130	130
UGANDA	68	30	15	10	12	10
ZAIRE (CONGO,K)	63	46	54	51	51	50
ZIMBABWE	228	250	275	309	293	335
OTHER 3/	426	578	595	609	715	994
TOTAL	5,478	6,073	6,035	6,375	6,511	6,249

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE

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CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR(RAW VALUE):PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES - AVERAGE 1971/72-1975/76, ANNUAL 1976/77-1980/81 1/--Continued
(IN THOUSANDS OF METRIC TONS)

REGION AND COUNTRY	AVERAGE 1971/72-1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81 2/
ASIA:						
BANGLADESH	73	150	191	141	101	155
BURMA	107	120	130	130	135	135
CHINA, MAINLAND 4/	2,225	2,153	2,450	2,675	2,637	2,912
CHINA, TAIWAN	797	1,123	768	891	874	737
INDIA 5/	4,921	6,043	8,251	7,071	5,213	6,491
INDONESIA	923	1,068	1,125	1,385	1,313	1,405
IRAN	645	745	586	650	630	600
JAPAN	566	565	630	693	730	800
NANSEI-NANPO(RYUKYU)	27	6/	6/	6/	6/	6/
PAKISTAN	530	741	922	653	616	856
PHILIPPINES	2,455	2,753	2,397	2,347	2,325	2,420
THAILAND	982	2,212	1,584	1,851	1,087	1,494
TURKEY	852	1,264	1,065	1,079	1,052	950
OTHER 7/	169	243	285	278	290	268
TOTAL	15,273	19,180	20,434	19,844	17,003	19,223
OCEANIA:						
AUSTRALIA	2,848	3,405	3,322	2,978	2,974	3,251
FIJI	298	328	361	347	473	460
TOTAL	3,146	3,733	3,683	3,325	3,447	3,711
WORLD TOTAL	77,336	86,263	92,454	91,127	84,364	86,098

1/ Crop years are on a September/August basis, but include the outturn of sugar from harvest of several Southern Hemisphere countries which begin prior to September. Refined beet sugar is generally converted to raw value by multiplying by 1.087, while refined cane sugar is multiplied by 1.07 to obtain the raw value equivalent. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Other Africa includes Algeria, Cameroon, Congo (Brazzaville), Ghana, Ivory Coast, Mali, Malawi, Nigeria, Senegal, Somali Republic, Sudan, Tunisia, and Zambia. 4/ May contain some non-centrifugal sugar. 5/ Includes Khandsari. 6/ Since January 1, 1972, included in Japan. 7/ Other Asia includes Afghanistan, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Malaysia, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Syria, and Vietnam.

Source: Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

NON-CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR: 1/ PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES - AVERAGE 1971/72-1975/76, ANNUAL 1976/77-1980/81 2/
(IN THOUSANDS OF METRIC TONS)

REGION AND COUNTRY	AVERAGE 1971/72-1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81 3/
NORTH AMERICA:						
COSTA RICA	37	45	45	48	45	45
EL SALVADOR	12	16	10	12	14	15
GUATEMALA	53	37	36	35	36	38
MEXICO	95	65	50	55	70	80
NICARAGUA	12	10	10	10	10	10
PANAMA	5	2	3	3	3	3
TOTAL	214	175	154	163	178	191
SOUTH AMERICA:						
BRAZIL	248	200	200	200	200	200
COLOMBIA	698	735	818	910	800	750
ECUADOR	40	42	45	50	55	55
PERU	13	14	13	15	14	15
VENEZUELA	31	39	40	42	44	45
TOTAL	1,031	1,030	1,116	1,217	1,113	1,065
ASIA:						
BURMA	138	138	140	140	140	138
CHINA, MAINLAND	782	825	830	860	800	800
CHINA, TAIWAN	26	30	42	40	39	40
INDIA	6,265	6,200	6,800	6,500	5,900	6,600
INDONESIA	172	200	225	225	200	250
JAPAN	12	11	12	11	12	12
NANSEI-NANPO(RYUKYU)	3	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/
PAKISTAN	1,458	1,450	1,450	1,550	1,350	1,400
PHILIPPINES	57	51	60	68	75	40
THAILAND	316	700	600	650	750	800
VIETNAM	10	10	11	10	10	10
TOTAL	9,239	9,615	10,170	10,054	9,276	10,090
WORLD TOTAL	10,484	10,820	11,440	11,434	10,567	11,346

1/ Non-centrifugal sugar includes all types of sugar produced by other than centrifugal process which is largely for consumption in the relatively few areas where produced. The estimates include such kinds known as piloncillo, panela, papelon, chancaca, radura, jaggery, gur, moscovado, panocha, etc. 2/ Years shown are last year's crop-harvesting season. For chronological arrangements here all campaigns which begin not earlier than September of one year, nor later than August of the following year, are placed in the same crop-harvesting year. The entire season's production of each country is credited to the September/August year in which harvesting and sugar production began. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Since January 1, 1972, included in Japan.

SOURCE: Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

SUGARCANE: AREA, YIELO, ANO PROOUCTION IN SPECIFIEO COUNTRIES, CROP YEARS 1978/79, 1979/80 ANO 1980/81

Continent and Country	Area Harvested 1978/79	Area Harvested 1979/80	Area Harvested 1980/81 1/	Yields Per Hectare 1978/79	Yields Per Hectare 1979/80	Yields Per Hectare 1980/81 1/	Production 2/ 1978/79	Production 2/ 1979/80	Production 2/ 1980/81 1/
	1,000 hectares	1,000 hectares	1,000 hectares	metric tons	metric tons	metric tons	1,000 m. tons	1,000 m. tons	1,000 m. tons
North America:									
United States									
Mainland	243	238	238	58.1	60.1	64.4	14,114	14,314	15,318
Hawaii	41	41	41	222.4	224.4	224.4	9,120	9,200	9,200
Puerto Rico	41	35	32	62.8	59.4	63.4	2,574	2,078	2,028
Central									
Costa Rica	33	34	37	73.4	67.9	67.6	2,422	2,307	2,500
El Salvador	37	27	28	77.0	73.7	61.6	2,850	1,991	1,724
Guatemala	89	65	71	68.5	71.4	73.7	6,100	4,640	5,234
Mexico	466	488	490	72.7	66.2	66.3	33,900	32,300	32,500
Nicaragua	34	30	36	76.5	66.1	69.4	2,600	1,983	2,500
Panama	38	39	40	82.0	79.5	87.5	3,116	3,100	3,500
Caribbean									
Barbados	16	17	19	57.1	54.4	47.9	914	925	910
Dominican Republic	178	180	185	70.8	69.4	67.8	12,600	12,500	12,550
Guadeloupe	23	24	24	43.5	41.7	39.6	1,000	1,000	950
Jamaica	50	48	53	59.3	72.9	56.6	2,966	3,500	3,000
Martinique	4	3	3	32.5	30.0	25.0	130	90	75
Trinidad & Tobago	36	34	32	41.7	41.2	45.3	1,500	1,400	1,450
Total	1,329	1,303	1,329	72.2	70.1	70.3	95,906	91,328	93,439
South America:									
Argentina	217	215	280	60.7	58.4	51.0	13,175	12,550	14,290
Brazil	1,350	1,489	1,680	56.7	55.0	57.4	76,596	81,900	96,400
Guyana	57	57	56	73.7	66.3	62.5	4,200	3,780	3,500
Paraguay	37	40	42	35.1	35.0	35.7	1,300	1,400	1,500
Peru	54	49	40	158.6	114.2	122.8	8,565	5,598	4,910
Uruguay	11	10	10	30.0	30.0	32.5	330	300	325
Venezuela	83	76	79	70.6	84.2	75.9	5,863	6,400	6,000
Total	1,809	1,936	2,187	60.8	57.8	58.0	110,029	111,928	126,925
Africa:									
Mauritius	80	81	80	83.8	83.3	56.3	6,700	6,750	4,500
South Africa, Rep. of	199	218	186	95.1	84.5	75.8	18,926	18,412	14,099
Total	279	299	266	91.8	84.2	69.9	25,626	25,162	18,599
Asia:									
Bangladesh	155	151	155	44.8	44.2	50.0	6,937	6,676	7,750
India	1,870	1,600	1,716	37.4	37.5	37.9	70,000	60,000	65,000
Japan	35	36	34	65.7	64.1	64.9	2,300	2,307	2,205
Pakistan	205	180	225	34.1	36.1	33.3	7,000	6,500	7,500
Philippines	429	408	405	52.4	57.6	60.3	22,500	23,482	24,421
Thailand	480	416	480	42.1	30.3	37.5	20,200	12,600	18,000
Total	3,174	2,791	3,015	40.6	40.0	41.4	128,937	111,565	124,876
Oceania:									
Australia	262	267	287	80.2	84.3	90.6	21,000	22,500	26,000
Grand Total	6,853	6,596	7,084	55.7	54.9	55.0	381,498	362,483	389,839

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Quantity processed.

SUGAR BEETS: AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES, CROP YEARS 1978/79, 1979/80 AND 1980/81

Continent and Country	Area Harvested			Yields Per Hectare			Production 2/		
	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81 1/	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81 1/	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81 1/
	1,000 hectares	1,000 hectares	1,000 hectares	metric tons	metric tons	metric tons	1,000 m. tons	1,000 m. tons	1,000 m. tons
North America:									
Canada	25	24	27	27.4	35.9	33.9	686	862	915
United States	514	453	480	45.5	44.1	44.0	23,395	19,955	21,115
Total	539	477	507	44.7	43.6	43.5	24,081	20,817	22,030
South America:									
Chile	15	11	36	44.1	41.3	40.3	661	454	1,450
Uruguay	22	14	12	20.4	28.6	31.3	450	400	375
Total	37	25	48	30.0	34.2	38.0	1,111	854	1,825
Europe:									
Austria	44	45	50	52.3	55.6	52.0	2,300	2,500	2,600
Belgium	110	116	117	52.2	55.7	47.4	5,740	6,461	5,546
Oenmark	80	78	76	36.7	39.7	40.2	2,933	3,099	3,056
Finland	30	32	31	28.7	21.8	25.8	860	697	800
France	522	520	526	43.9	47.5	48.1	22,920	24,700	25,300
Germany, West	411	405	414	44.8	45.2	46.1	18,400	18,300	19,100
Ireland	37	35	33	38.7	38.6	38.6	1,431	1,350	1,275
Italy	255	275	283	46.3	48.1	38.9	11,800	13,236	11,000
Netherlands	130	124	122	46.2	44.3	50.6	6,000	5,491	6,175
Spain	231	160	163	31.6	32.0	43.2	7,304	5,124	7,042
Sweden	52	52	52	41.6	42.4	43.4	2,161	2,206	2,258
Switzerland	13	14	13	48.4	47.1	48.3	629	660	628
United Kingdom	209	212	210	39.0	33.5	33.3	8,150	7,100	7,000
Total West Europe	2,124	2,068	2,090	42.7	44.0	43.9	90,628	90,924	91,780
Bulgaria	72	65	65	22.9	27.0	23.1	1,650	1,755	1,500
Czechoslovakia	219	220	225	32.9	36.4	32.4	7,200	8,000	7,300
German Democratic Republic	263	260	260	29.3	30.8	26.9	7,700	8,000	7,000
Hungary	122	120	125	34.4	33.3	30.4	4,200	4,000	3,800
Poland	524	455	459	30.0	31.1	22.6	15,707	14,154	10,370
Romania	249	250	255	23.3	24.0	21.6	5,800	6,000	5,500
Yugoslavia	126	140	128	40.9	42.3	40.6	5,150	5,925	5,200
Total East Europe	1,575	1,510	1,517	30.1	31.7	26.8	47,407	47,834	40,670
Total Europe	3,699	3,578	3,607	37.3	38.8	36.7	138,035	138,758	132,450
USSR	3,730	3,700	3,710	22.5	20.5	21.5	84,000	76,000	79,600
Asia:									
Japan	58	59	65	46.8	56.7	54.6	2,714	3,344	3,550
Turkey	277	268	270	35.5	32.7	28.9	9,829	8,760	7,800
Total	335	327	335	37.4	37.0	33.9	12,543	12,104	11,350
Grand Total	8,340	8,107	8,207	31.0	30.7	30.1	259,770	248,533	247,255

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Quantity Processed.

SOURCE: Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S.

MOLASSES, INDUSTRIAL: PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES - AVERAGE 1971/72-1975/76, ANNUAL 1976/77-1980/81 1/
(IN THOUSANDS OF METRIC TONS)

REGION AND COUNTRY	AVERAGE 1971/72-1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
NORTH AMERICA:						
CANADA 2/	60	83	80	76	87	77
COSTA RICA	61	72	66	68	62	72
CUBA 3/	1,315	1,391	1,436	1,296	1,185	1,111
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	365	428	384	394	305	385
EL SALVADOR	100	129	156	132	108	105
GUATEMALA	164	238	201	182	180	235
HAITI	22	21	19	23	25	27
JAMAICA	135	119	116	135	132	125
MEXICO	1,219	1,076	1,340	1,410	1,260	1,200
NICARAGUA	91	118	117	108	89	102
PANAMA	42	66	71	87	72	95
TRINIDAD-TOBAGO	78	89	81	80	70	75
UNITED STATES	1,696	1,960	1,600	1,625	1,519	1,555
US-HAWAII	281	275	276	291	300	300
US-PUERTO RICO	114	109	100	108	108	108
OTHER	142	156	202	213	205	209
TOTAL	5,886	6,330	6,245	6,228	5,707	5,781
SOUTH AMERICA:						
ARGENTINA	596	557	599	818	789	654
BRAZIL	2,229	3,000	5,400	5,000	4,800	5,500
CHILE	40	66	28	28	24	53
COLOMBIA	267	235	254	292	341	370
ECUADOR	86	96	90	123	146	133
GUYANA	130	115	165	174	151	143
PERU	335	327	319	308	264	202
URUGUAY	29	27	31	31	21	23
VENEZUELA 2/	273	222	242	221	230	250
OTHER	113	195	173	173	157	156
TOTAL	4,100	4,840	7,301	7,168	6,923	7,484
WESTERN EUROPE:						
EC:						
BELGIUM-LUXEMBOURG	174	184	196	222	246	211
DENMARK	149	159	150	148	152	141
FRANCE	1,117	1,087	1,050	1,080	1,071	975
GERMANY, FEDERAL REP. OF.	710	831	781	685	652	635
GREECE	96	124	127	125	74	41
IRELAND	42	87	61	64	55	54
ITALY	341	330	340	365	390	410
NETHERLANDS	254	303	303	322	322	330
UNITED KINGDOM	310	310	100	103	100	125
TOTAL EC	3,193	3,415	3,108	3,114	3,062	2,922
AUSTRIA	117	64	79	56	64	63
FINLAND	33	34	36	41	37	45
SPAIN	237	467	480	469	297	402
SWEDEN	88	102	95	97	92	84
SWITZERLAND	20	26	20	22	33	25
TOTAL	3,688	4,108	3,818	3,799	3,585	3,541
EASTERN EUROPE:						
HUNGARY	147	217	222	228	239	226
POLAND	555	670	656	657	653	469
ROMANIA	203	293	266	276	261	249
YUGOSLAVIA	191	201	222	231	254	225
OTHER	583	665	809	736	741	653
TOTAL	1,679	2,046	2,175	2,128	2,148	1,822
TOTAL EUROPE	5,366	6,154	5,993	5,927	5,733	5,363
U.S.S.R	2,945	2,700	3,242	3,306	3,062	2,669
AFRICA:						
ANGOLA	23	24	29	31	41	41
EGYPT 4/	233	263	263	254	287	300
MAURITIUS	188	292	288	284	294	203
MOZAMBIQUE	103	90	117	137	137	133
SOUTH AFRICA	591	712	762	674	668	601
OTHER	417	452	456	486	512	564
TOTAL	1,554	1,833	1,915	1,866	1,939	1,842
ASIA:						
CHINA, TAIWAN	350	261	360	380	273	378
INDIA	1,839	2,059	2,971	2,564	1,582	2,000
INDONESIA	296	330	460	455	450	480
IRAN	225	234	300	299	242	230
JAPAN	171	164	189	179	189	190
PHILIPPINES	946	940	808	818	820	850
THAILAND	756	1,223	962	1,059	676	900
TURKEY	237	381	390	391	376	350
OTHER	1,050	1,275	1,303	1,222	1,163	1,373
TOTAL	5,870	6,867	7,743	7,367	5,771	6,751
OCEANIA:						
AUSTRALIA	588	642	642	577	598	713
FIJI	91	95	103	84	111	108
TOTAL	679	737	745	661	709	821
WORLD TOTAL	26,400	29,461	33,184	32,523	29,844	30,711

1/ In each country the year of production is the same as that for centrifugal sugar production. 2/ Calendar year; first year shown in heading.
3/ Includes high-test molasses. 4/ May include edible molasses.
SOURCE: Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

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